

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1886

NUMBER 6

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
THOMAS J. JARVIS,  
Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 76, Marquês d'Abrantes.  
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Portuguese services: Sunday School 6:30 p.m., preaching  
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o'clock p.m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock,  
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Residence, Rua de Silva Manoel N. 50.

## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.  
DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves  
Rio at 5 a.m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 7:24 a.m.; Barra  
Rio (central line) 9:38 a.m.; Lafayette (Queluz) 5:00 p.m.;  
Barra Novo (branch from Barra Rio) 11:23 a.m.; Cachoeira (S.  
Paulo branch) 11:43 a.m.; São Paulo (for S. P. & R. Rio R.R.) 6  
p.m. Onward: leaves São Paulo 6 a.m.; Lafayette 7:30 a.m.;  
Barra Novo 12:40 p.m.; arriving at Barra 4:20 and Rio 6:55  
p.m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio  
das Flores line at Camarudo; União Mineira line at Serraria;  
Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio;  
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de  
Janeiro line at Cachoeira.  
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a.m.; arriving  
at Barra at 9:06 a.m.; Barra Rio 12:55 p.m.; Barra Novo  
5:10 p.m.; Cachoeira 6:00 p.m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira  
at 6:40 a.m.; Barra Novo 8:30 a.m.; Barra Rio 10:58 a.m.;  
arriving at Barra at 12:40 p.m., and at Rio at 5:30 p.m.  
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8:30 a.m., and 3 p.m., the  
first going to Barra Rio and the second to Barra do Pirity.  
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)  
7:55 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11:20; Cordeiro (4-hour  
per tramway from Cantagallo) 1:20 and Macuco 3:05 p.m.  
Return train leaves Macuco 8:15, Cordeiro 9:10 and Nova  
Friburgo 11:20 p.m., arriving at Niterói 2:55 p.m.  
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with  
trains.  
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme  
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5:30, 7, 8:35, 10:15, 11:45, a.m. and  
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Rua dos Benedictinos.

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Residence: Rua do Haidock Lolo, No. 72. Office Rua do  
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Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician.—  
Office, Rua Pinheiro de Margo No. 25. From 1 to 3 p.m.  
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edm. Surgeon and  
Physician. Office: Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, No. 49; from 11 to  
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PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY  
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th  
of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24th, 1886.

AFFAIRS in Uruguay seem to be steadily growing worse. A force of 500 men from the Argentine Republic seems to have escaped the vigilance of Santos and effected an entrance by way of the Rio Grande frontier, since when nothing has been heard from them. The Uruguayan government has made another demand on the Argentine executive for repressive measures against the refugees, and also against the Argentine General Arredondo. In case of non-compliance, the Uruguayan minister has intimated that he will ask for his passports. The emigration of Uruguayans still continues on a large scale, some to escape the vindictiveness of Santos, and others to get away from the dangers of an impending civil war. On the frontiers, according to a telegram of the 22nd, the stock-raisers are removing their cattle to Argentine and Brazilian territory as rapidly as possible, and often under the persecutions of Santos' soldiers. All things considered, poor little Uruguay is in a very critical state.

The poor slave girl, Joanna, who had been so cruelly beaten by her mistress, D. Francisca da Silva Castro, a resident of the aristocratic suburb of Botafogo, was mercifully relieved from her sufferings by death on the 14th inst. We noted the incident briefly in our last issue, together with the generous action of the editor of the *Gazeta da Tarde* and the Confederação Abolicionista in caring for her and another unfortunate slave girl, Eduarda, who was discovered in the same house. Both of these girls, one 17 and the other 15 years of age, presented a horrible appearance—their bodies covered with old and fresh scars, bruises and sores, their wrists cut and swollen from cords, and their heads and faces bruised and swollen from the blows received. Fortunately both of them were immediately photographed, so that there can be no question hereafter of exaggeration. The older girl, Joanna, was so seriously injured that she died on the 14th, and the death scene was one that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. In her delirium she called on her companion, "Eduarda! take off the cords, so I can rest better!" And in a brief time a merciful death released both body and soul forever from the bonds of an inhuman institution which must answer hereafter for crimes like this. The mistress has been called upon to answer for the cruelties inflicted upon these two slave girls, but as in all the cases heretofore recorded, nothing will be done. Brazilian justice has no

punishment for the crimes and cruelties of the slaveholder, nor has it even sympathy for the sufferings of such helpless, downtrodden creatures as these two poor slave girls.

THE premier has at last thought best to publish a positive denial of the report that he is preparing a new bill for the abolition of slavery within a period of five years. So far as we were concerned, we have never believed that the Barão de Cotegipe entertained the slightest intention of doing so just and wise a thing. We never trusted in the sincerity of that famous after-dinner speech of a year and a half ago, which he so coolly retracted last year, and we have never believed that he felt the slightest interest in the rapid extinction of slavery, or in the fate of the million unfortunate slaves—a million and a half, we might say, for the *ingenueos* are practically slaves—who are still outside the pale of legislative sympathy and protection in this country. The so-called emancipation law of last year reflects no credit upon the two prime ministers who carried it through, nor upon the parliament who accepted it, for there is neither generosity nor justice in the surrender of aged, worn-out slaves. We have yet to see one single word or act of the present premier which entitles him to the credit of entertaining the slightest feeling of sympathy with the cause of emancipation. If his future course may be predicted from his past actions, there will be more backward than forward steps during his administration. And that there are other good reasons for this belief is shown by the vigorous and successful opposition to the re-election of prominent abolitionists. The next Chamber will contain very few abolitionists of note. No legislation in favor of emancipation may therefore be expected from the new Chamber, unless it happens that some powerful popular movement forces the adoption of new progressive measures. In our opinion the present outlook for the hastening of emancipation in Brazil is very far from encouraging. There are one or two men in the ministry who might be trusted to assist in any measures for that end, but the majority are decidedly hostile to every scheme which will abridge the powers and privileges of the slave-holding class.

ONE of the most humiliating pieces of information which has yet come under our notice, was that contained in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 21st instant regarding the actual existence of slaves in the so-called free province of Ceará at this day. On the 24th March, 1884, there was a formal and enthusiastic celebration in that province of the final liberation of every slave within its bounds, and solemn announcements to that effect were not only telegraphed to other parts of the empire, but were cabled to Europe. Here in this city the enthusiasm was intense, as also in all the principal cities of the country, and Ceará was everywhere greeted as the first free province of the empire. And more than this, official documents were filled out and sent in to the government to that effect, for which reason no quotas from the emancipation fund have since been apportioned to that province. To the infinite shame of that province, and to the bitter humiliation of every honest abolitionist, it now appears that a gross deception has been practised and that Ceará is not entitled to the honors awarded. According to the *Jornal* the municipality of Milagres then possessed 300 slaves which were not redeemed, and of which 298 are in slavery down to this very day. It is impossible that a municipality possessing so many slaves could have escaped the attention of the emancipation

societies engaged in the work of freeing the province, and their final announcements must therefore have been deliberate deceptions. We do not underrate the generous efforts made by them, nor their sacrifices in the cause of abolition, but none of these, in our opinion, could warrant the falsehood of which they now stand convicted. Ceará is not a free province, nor will she be until the last of these 298 slaves in Milagres is liberated! And even then, with this deception before us, we shall not be able to free ourselves from the fear that there may still be men there from whom the shackles of servitude have never been stricken. For nearly two years the province of Ceará has basked in the radiance of a great fame—that of freeing all her slaves. During all this time, hundreds of her citizens have known positively that this fame was undeserved, and yet not one of them has had the honesty and courage to tell the truth about it! And more than this, not only have they permitted the falsehood to stand, but they have not even made the attempt to free the handful of slaves remaining in Milagres so that their province might really and at last deserve the honorable distinction of being free from the accursed institution of slavery. Whatever may be our pity for the few slaves remaining there, who, through this deception, have been cut off from the benefits of two distributions of the emancipation fund, it is nothing compared with our regrets for the dishonor which the abolitionists of Ceará have brought upon themselves and the cause. Not only have they discredited themselves before the world, but they have done a thing which can not fail to still further discredit the sincerity and trustworthiness of the Brazilian people.

THE minutes of the meeting of shareholders of the Companhia Telephonica do Brazil on the 8th instant, called to consider a proposition for the fusion of that company with an association called the "União Telephonica do Brazil," have been published. It would seem that the União Telephonica was organized about one year ago by the parties concerned in the early manipulations of the Companhia Telephonica, and in the subsequent enterprises of the Telegraphos Urbanos and Nacional de Electricidade, both designed to explore the telephone business of this city to the prejudice of the rights and interests of the properly authorized company. The Telegraphos Urbanos, although illegally operating telephone communications in this city, was finally bought out by the Companhia Telephonica at a heavy cost, and that after its central office had been closed by a judicial process. The terms of sale, if we remember them correctly, included all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Telegraphos Urbanos in the exclusive use of the Bell patents in this city. With this purchase the shareholders of telephone stock probably felt that their troubles were at last ended, but recent developments signify otherwise. No sooner had the Telegraphos Urbanos been sold out and the activities of the Nacional de Electricidade been curtailed, than the moving spirits of these companies began to prepare another plaster to put on the back of the poor old Companhia Telephonica. An imposing company was organized with a capital of 1,000,000\$, called the União Telephonica, and destined to acquire all the telephone interests in Brazil. We do not know whether any part of this large capital was ever paid in, for there is no record of it in the documents presented at the meeting of the 8th instant. From the minutes it appears that the União Telephonica's first acquisition was the Santos and São Paulo companies, which were paid for with debentures, a part of which were afterwards changed into shares.

This was unquestionably a neat little financial operation—a company apparently without paid up capital and with no other business than probable future speculations, buying property, paying for it with debentures, and then afterwards redeeming these same debentures with its own shares. The next acquisition was the purchase of the rights and privileges of the Nacional de Electricidade, including telephone patents, contracts, etc., which was simply a transfer of an inert body from an old into a new suit of clothes. For this valuable property more debentures were issued, and another redemption with shares of the União Telephonica was the result. The remaining properties acquired was an agreement for the purchase of the Pernambuco telephone privilege, and another with the president of the Companhia Telephonica for the purchase of the building rented by him to that company. This last operation seems to have been a very advantageous bargain to both parties. The next step was to get control of the Companhia Telephonica, which was neatly effected by the provisional purchase of a large number of shares just before the last general meeting, with the procurations of which the directory of the company fell into the hands of the men conspiring to turn it over to the União Telephonica. The coast was then clear for a fusion, and the meeting of the 8th was called to ratify the terms previously agreed upon, not the least interesting part of which is the singular fact that the União Telephonica's under-valuations on the one side and over-valuations on the other appear to be perfectly satisfactory to the board of directors of the other company. The Companhia Telephonica has a capital of 1,500,000\$ fully paid up, which is now to be cut down to 1,000,000\$ in the "fused company." The União Telephonica has a capital, on paper, of 1,000,000\$, which is to be increased to 2,000,000\$ in the new company. The latter will take up the stock of the old company, and pay the shareholders with 1,000,000\$ of its shares. The Companhia Telephonica will thus pass out of existence, the promoters of the União Telephonica will have acquired a good property by a little sharp financial dangle-rigging and the defrauded shareholders of the absorbed company will have one more cause to feel that the way of the investor is not altogether smooth and flowery. As the "fusion" was not ratified by a majority of the shares, we understand that its legality will be contested in the courts.

## GOLD DUTIES AND THE COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

To the Editor:

Sir.—I am obliged for the consideration you have given my letter on the above subject, but I regret we should continue to differ on so many points, because even if the treasury authorities should be willing to profit by our views in the way you hope, they will require a very fine discrimination to make a happy selection among so many contrary recommendations.

I shall not attempt to reply to all your criticisms, but if you will allow me I wish to touch on one or two of the points of greatest importance.

I am glad you agree that gold duties would only substitute a private exchange demand of same amount for the present government demand, and that I was wrong in imputing to you the belief that the total demand would be reduced, in some mysterious way, by the amount of government remittances. I know that this fallacy is held by some who ought to know better, and I was led to think you must share it by your arguing that "the payment of duties in gold, by relieving the exchange market of government necessities," (my italics), "would

almost immediately cause an advance in rates." But as you do not believe that gold duties would do more than transfer the taking for government requirements into the hands of private firms, I can only admire your newly acquired optimism in looking forward to an exchange of 23d as an early result of such a simple measure. Has then the continued decline in exchange been due entirely to unskillful or unfortunate taking on the part of the government, and have the deficits and paper issues been quite unimportant?

The most important of my arguments which you controvert is that based on the hypothesis that an increase of duty would decrease importation. This you dispute because you believe that, except in the case of articles of virtual monopoly, the duty will be borne not by the consumer but by the producer. But if this is so, it is a stronger argument in favor of increased duties than any I have been able to adduce. For if increased duty would be borne by producers, there would be no reason for consumers to buy less goods and the government would thus get the great benefit of so much additional revenue, all at the expense of foreign producers. Surely it is not by convincing the authorities of this that you expect to dissuade them from the increase of duties which you deprecate. But if you are wrong in thinking that producers would pay import duties and if merchants are correct in believing that increase of duties would have to be added on to prices here, then a smaller proportion of the people's spendings on imported goods would fall to be remitted, or in other words, with increased prices, the people could only buy a smaller quantity of foreign goods, to the obvious benefit of exchange. Nor would decreased importation imply decreased revenue, because the ratio of imports decrease would be obviously much less than that of duties increase, unless perhaps in the case of such goods as are also made here, but this difficulty can and must in time be got over by taxing, at least to some extent, the national manufactures also.

Amid so many points of divergence I am glad to be able to agree with you that "once take the government influence out of the market, the mercantile interest and supply and demand will regulate rates." But the question remains, what will regulate supply and demand? Substituting a private demand for the government demand does not, as we agree, eliminate the latter and your scheme contemplates no decrease in mercantile demand for exchange by reduction of imports. In fact you seem to rely wholly on the "moral effect" of the government no longer appearing as takers. Now, undoubtedly, whenever the government, like many private firms, delay too long in securing exchange, it they have at last to come heavily on the market at an unsuitable moment, the effect on exchange is worse than if they had taken steadily in moderate amounts; and for this reason this disappearance from the market as takers and the removal of all fear of "erratic" movements on their part might be expected to have some good influence. But I think its influence would be altogether insignificant compared with what you expect and wholly inadequate to counterbalance the powerful material influences at present working against exchange. Besides, when we are speaking of "moral effect," it should not be overlooked that the moral effect of a government refusing its own paper in the only department that has hitherto received it largely from foreigners, could not certainly be favorable to the value of that paper.

When importers are left with no other employment for it, the tendency will be to convert it as quickly as may be into sterling

bills to be used as required for remittances, or for duty payments in the way you explain. This will cause a loss of interest and certainly its first tendency will be to weaken exchange by anticipating the demand for bills. Apart from this, the system you suggest is a practical method of minimizing the inconveniences of sterling duty payments; and although it would not by any means entirely remove these inconveniences, yet I think that with such a system importers could look with equanimity on the imposition of gold duties, on account of the good that might be hoped from the increase in duties which I feel sure would accompany the measure. But you have mistaken me in thinking that I believe increase of duties (at least up to the point of covering the deficit) would raise exchange. I think it would only remove the chief cause of the fall and prevent its continuance. To raise exchange the demand for sterling must be reduced below the supply. This might come about by a great decrease of imports or increase of exports, or more quickly by some large government measure such as a foreign loan, the withdrawal of some of the paper money, or the issue here of any kind of stock readily saleable in London, such as the 1879 gold bonds. Of these three expedients perhaps the last would be the easiest and simplest way of raising exchange, but probably the soundest finance would be the withdrawal of some of the paper money by means of an issue of apolices of sufficient amount to retire as well the current treasury bills. This measure, I think you have already advocated, and if it were accompanied by such increased taxation as would maintain revenue fully on par with expenditure it seems certain that exchange would advance and (which is even more important), that it would not any more be subject to considerable relapses, so long as the deficit was not allowed to reappear. But I must not attempt to follow out this subject, and shall conclude with a single remark on the final paragraph of your article. You reject my suggestion for a revision of the tariff and yet you appear to propose in your last sentence a much greater alteration in the shape of an *ad valorem* duty. The special appropriateness of this you do not at all explain, and this omission it might be convenient to supply; for although, doubtless, many will be inclined, like myself, to place great reliance on your simple statement of the advantages of what you prescribe, yet there may be here and there an odd reader who like Falstaff's satirist will "like not the security" and expect you to "procure him better assurance."

I remain, Sir,

Yours, etc.

IMPORTER.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th Feb., 1886.

From O Pais, Feb. 18.

#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

*Roma locuta est...* Let the theologists rest quietly, the Rome that has spoken was not the Rome of the Popes, but that of the Caesars.

It is true that the declaration is made in name of the Supreme Pontiff, as the declarer was some where denominated, but it is a temporal papacy where he has been installed and this under pretences from a part of the conclave.

Let us drop, however, wanderings in ancient history and take note of the declaration of the respected president of the council imprinted in the *Diario Official*: "There is not the slightest basis for the rumor that Sr. Barão de Cotepepe intends presenting to the Chambers any project for the extinction of slavery within five years." The official journal might even have added, nor within ten years.

It says better, however, albeit surrounded by subtleties: "The president of the council thinks to-day as he did on September 28th ultimo."

At that date this idea of H. Ex. was that the law in force would be the last parliamentary expression in relation to the slavery question.

An idea very different from that manifested by the Supreme Pontiff at a refectory-consistory at an

emancipation club one year previously, on September 28th, 1884.

We might quibble as to the equivocations (*trocadilhos*) of the illustrious Barão de Cotepepe, sophisticating them in various manners, and thus nullify the declaration of the official journal.

A diplomat so acute, and so illustrious in the school of him who used words to mask his ideas, being in question, it might be said that if H. Ex. up to to-day still thinks as he thought last year, it would not be astonishing that in next May he should think as he thought in the year before last. We might even add that if the project in incubation has not for a basis a term for the extinction of slavery, another mechanism it may have, and the rumor is therefore false only as to the *modus faciendi*...

We do not wish to use such subtleties, for there is no fitness as to the abolition question in preaching, without any basis, that the direction of the breeze has changed on the Imperial compass. There has been no such change, so much so that Sr. Coelho Bastos is at present the greatest prophet of abolition with the royal *beneficência*. When the *canal (baleia)* that the present president was planning this reform was current, we were the first to affirm that the continuator of Sr. Saraiva might repeat a celebrated phrase of the liberal reformer relative to the great question, that—"I do not think of it"—which was the stupendous programme of a legislative session of a Chamber of liberals.

We have never believed that the worthy Barão de Cotepepe would preoccupy himself with emancipation; and when we say, we, it is not using a journalistic license; this WE means the whole country.

A thousand and one reasons were, and are impelling H. Ex. in placing himself at the head of such a reform, of which not the least of all is the absolute influence that Messrs. Paulino de Souza and Andrade Figueira exercise upon the cabinet.

Were it even a ministry where João Alfredo was in charge of the enterprise, perhaps the report would assume form, notwithstanding the declarations of the *Diario Official*.

Although he said nothing in the Senate from which could be deduced that he has advanced ideas on the subject, Sr. João Alfredo is presented by a certain circle of proficients as of a *nuance* diverse from that which distinguishes the *scholastic* (of oxen); as an "aura horalis" in the pitchy night of conservative slaveocracy.

The rumor appeared too soon, and the refutation in the official journal was a superfluous.

But the tranquility of agriculture being in question all care is too little, and the government repeats, like that other one: *le superflue? chose très nécessaire*.

Were it not for this imperious necessity of giving satisfaction to the planters, we could see no harm in the report circulating without any contestation by the president of the council.

The idea lent to him was not ill-disgraced; H. Ex. could pass for a humane reformer with that same indulgence, as, it is said about here, with which his colleague of the empire is reform public instruction and his colleague at the treasury our financial position. All rumors, each as consistent as the others.

But the illustrious Barão de Cotepepe does not wish, not even in play, that agriculture should become alarmed, and therefore he ordered the *Diario Official* to announce the good news. Knowing that the declaration would have no publicity, were it restricted to the columns of the government organ, the dark bulletin of the administration is today transcribed in the journals of large circulation.

The illustrious Barão de Cotepepe may, perhaps, secure some embraces from those who can not, will not and should not do anything for emancipation; from the national conscience H. Ex. will receive still another cry of anguish.

As to the confidential journal, the giver of the great news, our condolences to the *Diario Official* for its complicity in the crime, aggravated by the consent that it should be perpetrated in a lonely place.

That declaration is a crime of *lesa-patria*.

*Boletim da Afandega, Feb. 10.*

#### EXPORTS FROM RIO FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1884-85 AND 1885-86.

Destination.	1884-85.	1885-86.
United States.....	19,271,785,530	20,344,512,549
Germany.....	3,996,282 883	2,483,402 943
France.....	2,798,476 313	2,688,560 330
Great Britain.....	2,315,299 810	1,771,449 998
Austria.....	1,494,296 850	1,400,259 145
Mediterranean.....	862,949 339	—
Belgium.....	614,477 452	585,408 919
Cape of G. Hope.....	579,311 040	178,299 215
Arg. Republic.....	497,089 254	248,332 907
Italy.....	311,375 065	495,583 549
Uruguay.....	166,225 913	145,597 711
Portugal.....	165,188 504	31,714 775
Chile.....	10,752 744	30,814 130
Spain.....	—	3,326 400
Turkey.....	842 520	—

33,074,325,523 30,407,472,541

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Standard, February 11.

—The consumption of pipe water in this city is increasing greatly. It is now 44,048 pipes per day. A lot of this is wasted through escapes in the streets, wilful waste in houses, etc.

—President Roca has marked the fortnight by laying the foundation stone of the new British hospital, and inaugurating the Italian exhibition. This exhibition is a glorious tribute to the energy, industry and importance of the Italian element here.

—The United States minister, the Honble. Mr. Hanna, invited all the Normal School lady teachers in the republic, who hail from his country, to come and spend their vacation in Buenos Aires. The *Cruzo* says that when they all met the greatest hilarity was caused amongst them by the different provincial accents with which they speak Spanish; those with the worst brogue of all insisting that they spoke best.

—The following are the figures shewing the custom house receipts for the month of January for the past 3 years. As will be seen the receipts for this year are over 20 per cent more than last, though in the first week of the month they showed a great falling off:—

1884.....	\$2,001,705.98
1885.....	2,023,815.32
1886.....	3,310,000.03

—The following figures show the advance which the Boca has made in shipping during the past seven years. Only loaded vessels are included:

Arrivals	Departures
Tons.	Tons.
1879.....	232,310
80.....	249,108
81.....	305,627
82.....	355,107
83.....	471,432
84.....	703,387
85.....	824,232

Vessels in ballast shew the same rapid increase, for example in 1879 the arrivals were 95,056 and the departures 108,856, whilst in 1885 the arrivals were 300,315 and departures 639,033.

—The following are the figures in detail of the returns of the national receipts for the year 1885:

Import dues.....	22,440,992.53 m/n
Additional dues.....	746,030.99
Storage.....	673,474.99
Export dues.....	2,284,929.94
Stamp.....	181,401.00
Light dues.....	1,751,168.26
Sanitary.....	109,195.02
Wood cuttings.....	38,055.52
Port dues.....	18,616.43
Do. mole.....	107,055.12
Contribucion Directa.....	1,260,160.48
Patentes.....	778,810.09
Duty of 15%.....	2,170,157.28
Eventualities.....	166,153.20
Total.....	33,036,024.41

—The following table containing the arrivals of steamers, tons register, and amount of cargo for last year in the outer roads will no doubt prove interesting:

Steamers.	tons register.	tons cargo.
January.....	58	81,562
February.....	39	68,371
March.....	45	69,553
April.....	44	63,493
May.....	38	50,868
June.....	25	54,004
July.....	32	51,974
August.....	28	44,242
September.....	35	47,345
October.....	41	66,725
November.....	43	66,725
December.....	52	81,956
Total.....	480	755,677

The numbers of sailing vessels that had to anchor outside was 962.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, February 12.

—The Pacific Railway will be opened on the 15th instant, from Chacabuco to Orellanas.

—The Rosario custom house receipts during January were \$466,956 m/n. The imports subject to duty were \$461,828 m/n and free of do. \$166,128. The exports subject to duty were \$271,488, free of do. from Bolivia \$334,214.

—Business in this republic in exports is fairly active, the shipment of wool being at its greatest and the clip is calculated as about 300,000 bales. Imports are again increasing, our deposits being full, but the movement is slow.

—The trade in frozen meat for exportation to remote countries has received a great impulse in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Entre Rios. A French company has established in Concordia a vast undertaking for the preparation of meat which will export chiefly for French use. About 500 men are employed in the business able to kill and freeze 500 head per diem. In salaries alone the company pays ps. 50,000 m/n per month. The employes are of all nations, many are Argentines and Brazilians, others are French, English, German, Poles and Russian, a large number are Italians. The most delicate work is in the hands of European workmen.

—During the month of January 49 ocean steamers entered this port, of which six were German with 7,500 tons of cargo, five Belgian with 7,950 tons, one Danish with 981 tons, eight French with 8,135 tons, twenty-three English with 34,229 tons, six Italian with 3,210 tons; total, 62,306 tons of cargo.

—In Uruguay, affairs are in a most unsettled condition, and it is expected that a formidable revolt against the rule of Santos will take place. The government, aware of this, has put all its forces on a war-footing, has stationed them at strategic points, has begun to impress men, horses, and material into service, whereby to meet the shock. Meantime the disaffected have been getting ready to strike at Santos, hundreds having come to this country to escape the storm, in fact all the coils of an expected revolt are pressing upon that country. Santos, who gave of office expires in March, has fixed on Dr. Vidal as the official candidate for his successor. Dr. Vidal was President before Santos was ready to take it after Latorre resigned, and is a non-committal nonentity who is wanted to keep the Presidential place warm a while until Santos, who has been elected a Senator, gets chosen President of the Senate. Santos will succeed him in due course.

—On Sunday the 7th occurred the election of a part of the deputies and senators in the national Congress, and we are happy to be able to say that, while the interest and excitement were great, there were no disturbances, either in this capital or the provinces. The result shows that the party of the administration carried the day in twelve provinces, the opposition in one—Buenos Aires, and one has yet to vote. In the city eleven thousand votes were cast, out of a population of 400,000, and of these two thousand had been ordered to be struck off the register by the Federal Judge because they were fraudulently entered; but they gave no attention to the order, and the matter will have to be dealt with later. There are also several criminal processes commenced against justices and officers who concealed or tampered with the registers. The election of presidential electors will take place in two months and these electors will formally cast their vote for President in October. So of course April will decide the case, save where contested cases are referred to Congress which meets in May. There is not the least doubt that the national party will elect its candidate, Senator Juárez-Celman.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The São Paulo provincial assembly was formally opened on the 16th inst.

—Rio Claro is to have its houses numbered on a new plan, like that employed in São Paulo.

—The liberal organ in São Paulo has changed its title from *Diário Liberal* to *O Partido Liberal*.

—A company is organizing at Campinas, São Paulo, for the construction of drainage and water works for that city.

—According to the *Fluminense* of Niterói the water works privilege of that city has been transferred to an English company and the works will be begun next month.

—According to reports from Uberaba, the police authorities undertook to control the election there by posting policemen at the doors of the voting place and excluding liberals from the polls.

—A project has been initiated for the building of a cotton factory on the Rio Paro, district of Pompeo, Minas Geraes, where the water power is said to be good. The factory will have 400 looms.

—Santos is mildly agitated over the project of a new suburb. If the temperature of that city can be reduced anything below the boiling point by the opening of a new suburb, then in the name of humanity let it be done!

—The *Correio de Santos* says that the development of coffee production at Bragança and Belém do Descalvado is going on at a rapid rate, the aggregate product promising to be increased by a third within a short time.

—The Mandos papers report the sanitary state of many localities in the province of Amazonas to be very bad, owing to the prevalence of intermittent fevers. Along several of the rivers, everybody is ill, and hundreds of lives have been lost.

—It is announced in our São Paulo exchanges that the chief of police of that province has ordered an investigation into a murder committed in Campinas seven years ago. The poor murderers will have to ask for a statute of limitations for their protection, if this inconvenient practice is continued.

—The Pará provincial government has distinguished itself by ordering the payment of an appropriation of 25,000\$ to assist Julius Cesar in his balloon experiments, which was voted in the last budget. It would be difficult to decide which stands most in need of a guardian—Julius, or the Pará legislator.

—The Juiz de Fora regional exposition has been postponed to the 8th August next.

—The limited debt of the province of Piahy, according to recent official reports, amounts to 122,000\$.

—The receipts of rubber at Pará in January were 1,550 tons, against 2,100 tons in the same month of 1885.

—The summer has been a very favorable one in Ceará and the prospects for the next crops are correspondingly good.

—The good people of Pinlamonhangaba are complaining of the attentions of a large and industrious gang of thieves.

—The January receipts of the Ceará custom house were 87,559\$379, and of the "seção de arrecadação" (?) 33,480\$080.

—A slave inveterate was shot in the back and killed on a plantation near Campos on the 17th, presumably by some runaway slaves.

—The January receipts of the Bahia custom house amounted to 717,781\$434, or 117,245\$435 less than the receipts for the same month of last year.

—Two little children were permitted to amuse themselves with a couple of pistols the other day in Pernambuco. Now, one of them has the pistols all to himself.

—A bill has passed its first reading in the São Paulo provincial assembly authorizing the government to call for tenders for the public illumination of the provincial capital.

—The December exports from the province of Piahy amounted to an official value of 130,295\$685, of which 91,311\$185 were in raw cotton and 32,434\$750 in green hides. The export of the new mangueira rubber amounted to 1,935\$200.

—According to the *Diário de Campinas*, São Paulo, a slave belonging to José Rodrigues do Prado presented himself to the police on the 17th inst. with iron on his neck, asking to have them removed. The police refused and sent him back to his master.

—The city of Campinas, São Paulo, is trying hard to endure the deprivations of an unusually large number of thieves and disorderly characters. We trust that no one will be rash enough to interfere with the rights and privileges of this well protected class of citizens.

—The announcement that the province of Ceará had liberated all the slaves within its boundaries seems to have been a gross deception. The municipality of Milagres still possesses 298 slaves and is complaining because the government has made no distribution of the emancipation land for its benefit.

—The January receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 800,643\$883, against 651,021\$856 in the same month of last year and 1,093,481\$392 in 1884. The receipts of the provincial *recebedoria* were 252,448\$503, against 340,875\$632 in January last year and 247,675\$632 in 1884.

—The laborers on the Oaro Preto branch of the Dom Pedro II railway have been out on a strike because of the non-payment of their wages for some months past. At latest accounts the contractors were unable to arrange matters with them because of a lack of money, due to the bad faith of the government.

—The second election in the Campinas, São Paulo, district, having been narrowed down to the liberal and republican candidates, Councillor Martin Francisco and Dr. Campos Salles, the former representing the monarchists of both the old parties, has resulted in the defeat of the republican candidate by a vote of 871 to 721. This proves the republicans to be nearly equal to the united strength of the two old parties.

—The *Gazeta* of Piracema, São Paulo, relates that a resident of Rio das Pedras named Justino, with his wife and children, who were soliciting alms for a church *feita*, were attacked by a swarm of wasps on the 12th inst. at the Saltilho colony on the estate of Barão de Serra Negra, with almost fatal results. One of the animals on which they were mounted, was stung to death. Justino and his wife and one daughter were badly stung, and were laid up in bed at latest accounts. We trust the bishop will take the matter up and have these irreverent insects duly excommunicated.

—The conflict between the public authorities and bands of disorderly characters at Chique-Chique, Bahia, still continues. The people live in constant fear of their lives. The police are stationed in the town, while bands of outlaws occupy all the roads leading to the place, where they rob every one who passes. One band is stationed at a place on the S. Francisco, where every passing boat is compelled to come to shore and submit to the exactions of the outlaws. Assassinations and robberies are of daily occurrence, and all communication with the town is closed. The judges, unable to enforce order, have left the place.

—At a session of the Pará commercial association on the 28th ult. a commission was appointed to report on the new project for reforming the present customs tariff.

—The merchants of Santos have addressed a petition to the commercial association of that city for a representation to the customs inspector of the port asking for a modification in the present system of classifying coffee in the official *pauta*. The present system is described as inconvenient both to the merchant and to the planter.

—The fines imposed upon the Pará gas company by the police authorities during the past six years were as follows:

1880.....	1,759\$500	1883.....	11,298\$250
1881.....	6,364 221	1884.....	24,629 275
1882.....	10,233 539	1885.....	12,484 250
Total.....			
66,769\$035.			

—The people of São Paulo are showing themselves to be totally submissive to the arbitrary rulings of the sub-treasury officials there. On the 12th a clerk from a well known house went to the treasury to exchange some torn notes just received from the interior. Among them were one of 20\$, one of 10\$ and one of 5\$, from which small pieces were missing. The numbers were intact and the notes clearly genuine. The official in charge refused either to issue new notes in exchange for these, or to return them, and when the clerk complained he was put down by a threat to call in the police. In plain terms, a government official robs a man of 35\$, and then threatens to have him arrested for complaining!

—The Pará papers relate that a Mr. Neil recently came out from Scotland with the intention of going to Bahia for the purchase of land for himself and fifteen other families. Finding great difficulties in getting transportation to that country, he was about to return home, when the president of Pará sent for him and requested that he should visit the Apebá lands on the Bragança railway. Mr. Neil complied and was so pleased with the place that he asked the reservation of a lot of ground having a frontage of 1,500 and a depth of 1,800 *braças*, promising to bring out 100 to 120 persons with implements for cultivating the lands and machinery for a saw mill. He accepted 2nd class passages for his colonists, and then sailed for Liverpool on the 1st inst.

—The reports from the interior districts of Pernambuco are to the effect that the recent drought was very severe, and that the plantations were completely destroyed. A correspondent of the *Diário de Pernambuco* at Alagoa de Banco attributes the calamity to "divine anger," because of "the absolute lack of respect for religious exercises" on the part of the inhabitants of those districts. He further adds: "The conventional masses are mixed up with fairs, where the merchants keep their hats on their heads, the horses tied near the cross, shouting even as at a fair, and this during the celebration of the holy sacrifice of the mass." The situation of these people is now all that the devout correspondent of the *Diário* could wish, for food is at famine prices, the majority are without money, and in many places whole families are in a state of absolute nakedness and are starving to death because they can not go out after food.

—The last mail brings an interesting news item from Pará. When the custom house was trying to bring an action against Messrs. Sears & Co. for an alleged infraction of the customs laws, the *juiz de direito* of that place, Fernando Maranhense da Cunha, addressed himself to the defendants, asking various loans and promising a favorable decision when the case should be brought before him. Five letters were written, in one of which 955\$ were asked. These loans (or bribes) were politely declined, and the letters were turned over to the president of the province, who has sent them down to the attorney-general of the crown for action in order that Judge Maranhense da Cunha may be brought before a competent tribunal. Perhaps Councillor Paranaguá, whose eloquent protests against the gas company bribery exposure was so warmly applauded a few months ago, will find a satisfactory excuse for this abuse of justice also.

## AMAZONAS.

The official valuations of the exports from the Amazon valley during the last three years, according to a table published in the *Diário de Gram Poni* of the 4th inst., were as follows:

	kilos	official value
1883... Rubber...	10,214,139	33,218,530\$858
All others...		4,988,811 579
Total...		38,207,351\$437
1884... Rubber...	10,071,611	20,685,145 525
All others...		5,893,220 781
Total...		26,578,366\$306
1885... Rubber...	11,869,094	29,368,019 428
All others...		4,354,990 115
Total...		30,948,318 993

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The station of Apebá on the Bragança railway, Pará, was formally inaugurated on the 1st inst.

—The Bahia Central traffic receipts in November were 8,913\$860 and expenses 19,211\$356; deficit 10,298\$476.

—The January receipts of the Carangula railway amounted to 50,069\$520; expenditures not published.

—The October revenue of the D. Pedro II railway was 1,203,176\$66 and expenses 534,825\$935; balance 668,350\$631.

—The Recife and S. Francisco company's revenue in November was 111,248\$410 and expenses 50,213\$696; balance 61,834\$714.

—The traffic receipts of the Alagás Central railway were 8,695\$840 in November; expenses 11,095\$260 and deficit 2,999\$420.

—The December traffic receipts of the Campins and Carangula railway were 53,981\$100 and expenses 29,012\$589; balance 24,968\$811.

—The government, by an *arazo* of the 20th, authorizes an expenditure of \$6,000 in the United States for material for the Batufilé railway.

—The *Diário de Notícias* says that the traffic receipts of the Bahia Central in January were 41,717\$330 and expenses 35,787\$150; balance 5,930\$180.

—On the 10th the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro authorized the Príncipe de Grão Pará railway to open for provisional traffic the section between Petropolis and Pefia do Rio.

—The revenue of the Great Western of Brazil railway in November was 51,592\$980, of which 9,866\$120 from passengers and 37,429\$100 from goods. The expenses were 31,599\$470 and the balance 20,023\$510.

—The revenue of the Cantagallo railway in 1885 was 1,600,972\$142 and expenses 975,141\$782; balance 624,930\$360. The number of passengers carried 93,917, luggage 1,135 tons and goods 57,382 tons. In 1884 the balance from revenue was 293,105\$316.

—On the 11th the minister of agriculture advises the fiscal engineer of the Campins and Carangula railway that authority is granted the company to raise a loan of 150,000 on condition that no charge to the State arises therefrom, in the matter of guaranteed interest, differences of exchange, etc.

—The minister of agriculture has resolved to increase the appropriation for the Recife and S. Francisco prolongation, with a branch to Caraná, by 1,000,000\$ for the current year, and has therefore arranged with the minister of finance to have that amount transferred from the Bahia and S. Francisco credit.

—The traffic receipts of the Recife and S. Francisco railway for the 21 weeks ending November 21st (77½ miles open) contrast as follows:

Total 21 weeks, 1885.....	£37,999 3 0
do 1884.....	29,779 10 9
and the total decrease in traffic from 1st July to 13th Dec., 1885, of the S. Paulo railway (86½ miles opened) has been 22,716\$.	
— <i>Statist.</i> , Jan. 23.	

## LOCAL NOTES

—What are *corras maritimas*? The *Journal* of the 17th says Barão de Jacuquay presented 40 to the hydrographic department.

—Barão da Laguna, a senator and admiral, died here on the 16th. He entered the navy in 1826 and was retired in 1879, serving 50 years.

—The str. *Septilha*, 61 tons, built in Stettin for the Santa Cruz Framway and Navigation Co., arrived here on the 16th. The steamer will ply between Septilha, the terminus of the trans-line, and Angra dos Reis.

—A gentleman who wished recently to express his disapproval of an actress at one of our theatres, did so by tossing coppers on the stage. The police arrested him, and quite right too! With the country in so difficult a financial position, not even coppers should be thrown away.

—An item from an Argentine paper is now going the rounds of the provincial press, to the effect that the United States Congress has voted a large sum of money for the surveys of Mr. H. R. Helper's proposed railway from Canada to Cape Horn. No such appropriation has ever been made.

—On the 16th the *Diário Oficial* categorically denies that the president of the council has an intention of presenting to the Chambers any project for the extinction of slavery within five years. We never supposed for a moment he had.

—O *Paz* of the 17th says that some changes in the staff of the newest (*novissima*) general inspectorate of hygiene caused such offense to the police officials of one of the wards, that the whole body, from sub-delegate down, resigned their appointments. And yet the police have nothing to do with elections?









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**EXTRA**

<i>Old</i> (Loading in Santos).....	Feb. 10th
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